SPECIAL EDUCATION & FAMILY COURT ORDERS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW





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ROADMAP

- OVERVIEW OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION PROCESS
 - · What is an IEP and how do you read it?
- INTERSECT BETWEEN SPECIAL EDUCATION & FAMILY COURT ORDERS
 - General do's and don'ts for public schools when working with divorced parents
 - Stay Away Orders and Split Visitation Orders
 - Why "sharing equally" can be disastrous for the disabled child of divorced parents
 - What can you ask to include in Custody Orders that would help ensure the disabled child is not a casualty of the divorce
- · Ask Your Questions Throughout

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROCESS

- All public schools are required to provide students who have been determined to be eligible for special education a "free and appropriate public education" or FAPE.
- There is a process that public schools have to adhere to in determining (1) if a child is eligible for special education, and if so, (2) what the child needs for FAPE.
- The process is dictated by numerous state and federal laws.

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ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- School Districts must offer an assessment plan to parents before they
 can assess the Student, and a parent must consent to the assessment
 plan for the process to begin. In the absence of consent, school
 districts have the option of going to a due process hearing to assess a
 student without parental consent.
- When assessing students suspected of having a disability, school
 districts must assess the student in "all areas of suspected disability."
 This can include a multitude of assessments including cognition,
 academic achievement, behavior, social/emotional, fine and gross motor,
 health, speech and language, etcetera.

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ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- After thoroughly assessing a student, the school district's assessors have to prepare a report that contains all of their assessment data
- Students must be assessed at least every three years and prior to:
 - · becoming eligible for an IEP;
 - · a change in eligibility;
 - a change in placement.

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IEP PROCESS

- Once assessments have been completed, an Individualized Education Program ("IEP") team meeting must be held.
- The IEP team, which includes the parent of the child, has to develop the IEP document and make an offer of FAPE.
- Parents must consent to the IEP for the district to implement it.

IEP PROCESS

• The IEP team determines the student's present levels of performance, the goals the child requires, and the special education services and placement the child needs to make progress on those goals.

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Student		D.O.	В	Age		Grade _	Sex_	Meeting D	ate		
Parent/Guardian/Surrogate		Case	Manager					Meeting P	urpose		
Address			Manager Phon					_			
Phone Home Cell	14.00 M. T.								lem. only)		
									#		
Parent/Guardian			e School								
Address	100000								Service (DOS)		
Phone Home Cell			ve Language						Responsibility		
-mail:		Engl	ish Learner Stat	us: 🗆 TBI	D ED EO	IFEP [EL (see EL	D page) RFI	P		
Initial Entry (0-22)	Next Review		8 8		(outside of IER	0	Ethni Hispanic/L	city/Race atino	Percent of the s	eneral Educati chool day that the	student is in the
Initial IEP	Next Triennial		□ None □ CCS	☐ Regional Center (RC) ☐ Mental Health (DMH) Race:			(A.M.) (A	general education classroom/setting (ages 3-22). Physical Education			
Implementation (this plan)*	Exit Date	-	☐ Social Serv			(DR)	-		☐ General	☐ Ada	apted
Exit Reason * Contingent upon full IEP team approva	l of plan		☐ Other Agen	су		_	-		☐ Modified General ☐ Specially Design		
	ty (Check Primary)				Healt	h / Beha	vior	□ N/A		f District Trans	sfer
Intellectual Disabilities Other Health Impairment Dearliess (LI)				□ Specialized Physical Health Care Service(s) □ Health &/or Emergency Care Plan Date □ Behavior Intervention Plan Date			<u> </u>	Transfer to: Date:			
Autism Estal Emotional Disturbance (3-4)	olished Medical Disability He	earing Im	pairment (LI)	Special Transportation ☐ Yes ☐ No				Service: Service: Service:			
Secondary (If any)				If yes, specify level: 1 2 3 4 5 Special Requirements:							
☐ Not Eligible (explanation/comments)					ncy Drop off:				Service:		
				Emerger	Begin	Enc			-	Total	
All services on this IEP will continue		specified	d under End Date.		Date (current yr)	Dati (option	e	Location	Frequency	Minutes	Provider
1.Primary						_	- -				
2							-8 8			-	
4				_							
5				- 6			- -		-		
6.							-8				
7				_							
8						2					
9.											
10							_ _				
11.						20					
12											

					LS OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL Ventura County SELPA IEP	
Student Name					D.O.B	Meeting Date
the results of a disability must	all evaluati be addres	ons inclused in I	uding any state	e and/or di	ral education expectations. Scores alone are not sufficient. district-wide assessments, as well as classroom performance, ale in the appropriate box below.	Include specific strengths and weaknesses from Areas of performance affected by the student's
Parent/Stude					10. 2	
Concerns ar		ents:			4-	
Academic:	Reading				Cognitive Functioning	Vocational/Prevocational/Community Access
			☐ Annua	l Goal(s)		☐ Annual Goal
Academic: 1	Written La	inguage			Communication	Self-Care/Independent Living
Academic:	Mathemat	ics	☐ Annua	l Goal(s)	☐ Annual Goal(s) Motor Abilities and/or Recreation/Leisure	Health Status/Summary
Account. Marchael						Hearing: Date Passed Faile Vision: Date Passed Faile Corrective Lenses: Yes No if yes, list below:
			☐ Annua	(Goal(s)	☐ Annual Goal(s)	Dilect Market Market
Statewide A	ssessmer	nt Resul			Social Emotional/Behavioral Functioning	Overall Health:
Area	Test	Score	Level	Date	1	
ELA		na			1	
Math Science		na na		+	4	
		_			4	<u> </u>
English Lang	guage As	sessme	nt Results		- !	Impact of Disability Describe how student's disability affect student's involvement and progress in the general education curriculum and/or participation in age appropriate activities:
Speaking Speaking		\vdash		+-	☐ Annual Goal(s)	curriculum and/or participation in age appropriate activities:
Reading			-	+	Additional Information:	
Writing				_	Additional information.	
				$\overline{}$	1	
Oral Language					4)	
					T i	I .

	AMMII	AL GOALS		Page 4 of 33
l		unty SELPA IEP		
Student Name			Meeting Date	
Area of Need: Reason for goal (Describe current needs in this area. Summar	Responsit	ble Personnel:		2
Baseline (must include observable behavior or skill, current le	vel of accuracy and consistency,	& measurement instrument):		
For EL students, the goal is linguistically appropriate. Specify	language of instruction:	□ English □ Spanish □ Ot	her:	_
■ Enables student to be involved/progress in general curricul Category:			ducational needs resulting from the disability	
Area of Need:		ole Personnel: n this area, if applicable.):		
Baseline (must include observable behavior or skill, current le	vel of accuracy and consistency.	& measurement instrument):		
For EL students, the goal is linguistically appropriate. Specify	language of instruction:	□ English □ Spanish □ Othe	er;	
■ Enables student to be involved/progress in general curricu Category:			lucational needs resulting from the disability	

		LEA	ST RESTRICTIVE			NT				Page 16 of
			Ventura County S	LPA IEP	•					
Stude	ent Name		D.O.B				Meeting Date	e		
rom	notion and Retention Standards (Grades 2-	8) Z Regular district criteria	☐ Individualized criteria,	specify (r	reading	g for gr. 2 &	3; English/lang	uage arts and m	nath for all other grad	les):
pec	ial Factors Affecting Learning and Placem	ent Do any of the following :	pecial factors apply? If	yes, desc	ribe in	terventions,	strategies and	or supports.		
Ye	es No Behavior interferes with learning (of	self or others):								
	is 🗹 No Language needs of English Learner									
Ye	s No Braille instruction for students with b	lindness or visual impairment:								
Ye	s No Communication needs, including stu	dents who are deaf or hard of	nearing impaired:							
Ye	s 🗖 No Assistive technology devices and se	rvices:								
Ye	s No Low Incidence Equipment to be acqu	uired:								
rogi	ram Considerations									
	he IEP Team considered the following factors		ve environment for the s							
Rei are	e level of his/her individual needs as reflected moval from general education only when the e such that education in general classes with hieved satisfactorily	nature or severity of the educa	tional needs es cannot be	• Any po	aximui otentia	m extent app al harmful eff	propriate in non lect on the soci	-academic and	n with students without extracurricular activi needs, the level of e	ties
⊅ Z	k each program option discussed: General education class(es) with special ed accommodations or modifications General education class(es) with special ed the classroom	(8)		sin 🗷	extra Full-	acurricular a time special	ctivities in gene education clas	eral education cl s(es) in a public	o non-academic and/ assrooms or setting: school ublic School (NPS)	or s.
7	General education class(es) with special ed	lucation services provided indi	idually or in small group	s o	Hom (For	e/hospital in preschooler	struction s only) Related	Services only		
- 500	outside the classroom									
	outside the classroom Special education class(es) with part-time in r of Free Appropriate Public Education (al Treatment (seeded for ex		ctivities (if any):	
Offer	Special education class(es) with part-time in	FAPE) - Describe student's	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports r	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		
Offer of place of place	Special education class(es) with part-time in or of Free Appropriate Public Education (cement in other than general education, provi- cement in other than bome school, provide rar placement rationale:	FAPE) - Describe student's	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports r	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		
offer of place other Additi	Special education class(es) with part-time in or of Free Appropriate Public Education (properties of the properties of the properties of comment in other than general education, provious comment in other than home school, provide ra placement rationale: nonal supports for student:	FAPE) - Describe student's de rationale:	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports r	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		
offer of place other Additi	Special education class(es) with part-time in or of Free Appropriate Public Education (cement in other than general education, provi- cement in other than bome school, provide rar placement rationale:	FAPE) - Describe student's de rationale:	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports r	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		
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Offer off place Other Additi Suppo Suppo See I	Special education class(es) with part-time in r of Free Appropriate Public Education (r of Free Appropriate Public Education (cement in other than general education, provi- cement in other than home school, provide ra r placement rationale noral supports for sudent: oral needed for school provide ra oral respect for the programs (i.e. consult or needed for fransition between programs (FAPE) - Describe student's de rationale: toinale: abon, training, planning time); te. special education to genera	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports n	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		T info.
Offer off place Other Additi Suppo Suppo See I	Special education class(es) with part-time in or of Free Appropriate Public Education (cernent in other than general education, provi- cernent in other than bone school, provide ra placement raisonalems. oral supports for studied in the consult of the consu	FAPE) - Describe student's de rationale: tionale: ubon, training, planning time): .e. special education to gener ervices box belowdays	overall school progr	am, inclu	uding	supports n	eeded for ex	tracurricular a		Tinfo.

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SPECIAL EDUCATION LITIGATION

- The California Department of Education contracts with the California Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) to provide administrative law judges (ALJ) and a forum to resolve special education litigation disputes.
- "Due Process Hearings" are essentially bench trials that are heard decided by an ALJ. (Cal. Educ. Code § 56000 et seq.)
- There is no discovery, no depositions, no pre-trial briefs, etcetera – a witness list, and the evidence parties intend to use, must be exchanged and filed with OAH 5 business days before the hearing.

SPECIAL EDUCATION LITIGATION

- The jurisdiction of OAH is limited to IDEA/special education matters. (Wyner v. Manhattan Beach Unified Sch. Dist. (9th Cir. 2000) 223 F.3d 1026, 1028-1029.)
- OAH does not have jurisdiction to entertain claims based on other non-IDEA or California special education statutes such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.) or Section 1983 of Title 42 United States Code, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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- STAY AWAY ORDERS
 - The public school is not a party and has no obligation to enforce the order.
 - Public schools should not conduct 2 IEP meetings and I advise not too. All IEPs are via zoom except in rare circumstances. It is NOT advisable nor rationale to convene 2 IEP meetings because Mom or Dad has a stay away order.

ISSUES PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENCOUNTER WITH FAMILY LAW ORDERS & DIVORCED PARENTS

STAY AWAY ORDERS –

- Stay away orders should have an exclusion for parents' joint participation in a zoom IEP team meeting.
- In my experience, the mother is the active participant in the disabled child's education in over 90% of cases.

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- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - The law requires public schools to get parental consent for an assessment of their child and parent consent to implement the child's IEP.
 - What happens if Mom gives consent, and Dad "actively says no"?
 - OAH does not rely upon their own decisions as binding authority

ISSUES PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENCOUNTER WITH FAMILY LAW ORDERS & DIVORCED PARENTS

- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - In one case, a school district was found to have violated Mother's right to a timely assessment because it delayed the assessment process in an effort to get Father's consent, and Father clearly said "No"
 - In another case, the child's special education assessment was ordered expunged because Father convinced the school to assess the child in the absence of giving the mother the opportunity to consent or dissent to an assessment plan.

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- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - Public schools are required to provide all notices to both parents when they are divorced. This gives both parents the opportunity to consent or dissent.
 - If one parent consents and the other dissents, I advise
 public schools to tell parents that until parents can agree
 to say yes or no, the public school will not proceed.
 - Public schools should not have to "pick" which parent they will "listen to" – the consenting parent or nonconsenting parent?

ISSUES PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENCOUNTER WITH FAMILY LAW ORDERS & DIVORCED PARENTS

- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - The public school can file a due process hearing to override lack of consent to an assessment plan, and the failure to consent to an IEP.
 - Parents can also file a due process hearing complaint against the school district – and they can do so separately and in the absence of the other parent when they "share equally" in the rights regarding their child's special education

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- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - When parents disagree, the child is left in "limbo."
 - If either parent sends a writing to the public school asking to revoke consent to special education, the public school has no choice but to exit the child, even if the other parent disputes. The public school cannot file a complaint with OAH to override the revocation. (34 CFR 300.300(b)(4).

ISSUES PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENCOUNTER WITH FAMILY LAW ORDERS & DIVORCED PARENTS

- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - Custody orders that require parents to "meet and confer" and come to some agreement, are not helpful.
 One parent says she did and the other says it never happened.
 - Custody orders should include one parent who has the final say if parents cannot agree – with clear and concise language.

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- ORDERS WHERE PARENTS "SHARE EQUALLY"...
 - Custody orders that have "pick up and drop off" at the public school are inadvisable for the child. How does that effect the child?
 - Sometimes, school is the only place that is consistent, predictable, and not chaotic.

ISSUES PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENCOUNTER WITH FAMILY LAW ORDERS & DIVORCED PARENTS

- HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOUR CLIENT IS THE PARENT WHO IS ACTING IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST?
 - Ask your client to write a request for a copy of their child's education records (public schools have to provide them within 5 business days of receipt of a written request)
 - Read the record you may see a discrepancy between what parent reports / asks for and what the public school is stating the child needs

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SPECIAL EDUCATION LITIGATION

Questions?

